

The Albuquerque Morning Journal

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ALBUQUERQUE.....NEW MEXICO

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

To Be or Not To Be—a State

IT IS reasonably certain that the congress to meet next month will pass an enabling act for the organization and admission of a state to be composed of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Even those who oppose such a policy believe such an act will be passed. Col. Max Frost, who is the ablest opponent of this policy in either territory, returned from Washington a few days ago fully convinced that further opposition would be useless. He has not said so in so many words, but the tone of all his editorials since his return shows that he regards the fight against the passage of the bill as hopeless, and that the issue has to be met by the people at the polls.

And why not? The matter is one that concerns all the people, and why should not the people have the privilege of passing judgment upon it? If those who oppose the policy really believe, as they profess to believe, that a large majority of the people of both territories are opposed to it, why should they be opposed to giving the people an opportunity to record their verdict against it? On the contrary, why should they not be the foremost advocates of such a policy?

If the people of the two territories are radically opposed to being united in statehood, as the anti-statehood papers and speakers so persistently declare, there would certainly be no danger to the opposition cause in giving the people an opportunity to express their sentiments on the subject through the ballot box. And if, on the other hand, a majority of the people of New Mexico and Arizona are in favor of having the two territories brought into the union as one state, it is certainly unjust, and in every way un-American, to deny them the privilege of saying so.

We do not believe that a majority of the people of the two territories are opposed to joint statehood. We have as good facilities for learning the sentiments of the people upon the subject as any one in either territory, and we are convinced beyond any room for doubt that while many of the people would prefer the admission of each territory separately, a very large majority believe that to be out of the question, and will cheerfully accept and vote for joint statehood. We are convinced, also, that the opponents of joint statehood know this to be true, and for this reason, and this alone, are they keeping up their desperate fight against the passage of a measure by congress which would give the people a chance to be heard upon the subject. And who are the parties who are carrying on this strenuous warfare against the passage of a joint statehood bill? Mr. Beveridge answered this question correctly in a letter to a citizen of Arizona a few days ago, when he said:

There is not a single reason against "Arizona the Great," which is not local, personal or selfish. There are certain "interests" which do not want this great measure to become a law, but what have the people to do with those "interests"? There are certain men who, for their political advantage, do not want "Arizona the Great" added to the Union, but the destinies of the people are of greater concern than the political fortunes of any man or any number of men. So it is that the task of those who are battling for "Arizona the Great" is easy after all.

Is it right that the interests of the people of these territories and the rights of the people of the country at large should be made subservient to the interests of a comparatively few persons who are actuated by reasons "local, personal or selfish"? Is it right that the congress of the United States, in order to enhance the interests and perpetuate the almost autocratic power of a few great ruling corporations in Arizona, should admit that territory as a state, and give to its handful of people forty times as great a proportionate power in the American senate as is possessed by the great state of New York? Those are questions that the American people have thought over long and carefully, and if we of the southwest imagine that they are ever going to repeat the gigantic blunder they made a few years ago in admitting a bunch of "sagebrush states," we are greatly deceiving ourselves. There is no hope for the admission of either of these territories, alone, either now or at any other time during the next quarter of a century, and the only statehood question that is before the people of New Mexico or Arizona is whether we shall come in as one state, provided congress gives us that privilege, or remain in the territorial condition indefinitely.

In considering this question we must not forget that the passage of time does not make the matter of getting into the union any easier. We have vast resources, it is true, but they are generally of a character that makes them of slow development. We have nothing to attract great multitudes of people in a short time, as had some of the new western states, and our population is not likely to increase any faster than that of the rest of the country, so that when the question comes up again, years hence, we are not likely to be numerically any stronger as compared with other divisions of the country than we are today, and the chances are that whereas congress is perfectly willing to admit us now as one state, if we wait a number of years we may have to fight to secure such terms as are now freely offered us.

The terms to be offered us in the bill that will be passed this winter are the most liberal ever given to any new state, and constitute a royal dowry. Twenty-five million acres of land—a state in itself—five million dollars in money, for a permanent school fund, and a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to defray the expenses incident to settling up the machinery of the new commonwealth. Why should we hesitate to accept such terms when there is hardly a possibility of ever securing any better, but a reasonable probability of never again being offered terms as good?

Shall we, for the benefit of the "certain interests," referred to by Senator Beveridge, or for the political advantage of a few politicians, sacrifice all the advantages of self government to be gained by the people of these two territories through admission to the union as one grand and powerful state? Or shall we like sensible communities, accept conditions which make for the betterment, moral, political and financial of all the masses of our people, regardless of all the selfish schemes of Arizona corporations, or the equally selfish plans of New Mexico politicians?

It is true that a number of persons in New Mexico and a larger number in Arizona, have been led to oppose joint statehood by the specious arguments of those who are interested in keeping the territories in their present condition. But in the course of such a campaign as will follow the passage of an enabling act, such persons will have their minds cleared up in this matter. They will be enabled to see that all the talk about "getting single statehood, if you only wait awhile," is purely chimerical, and merely "dead flies to catch gudgeons." A very little investigation will enable them to see that our large Spanish-speaking population is an insuperable argument in the minds of the people of the eastern states against the admission of New Mexico without Arizona, while what is very properly called "the Mormon peril," in Arizona is no odious to the whole American people that they cannot be brought to even consider the admission of that territory except in conjunction with New Mexico. These are facts that we have to face. In attempting to ignore them we are simply acting the part of the ostrich, who buries his head in the sand and imagines his whole body is concealed. What the people of the east call the "Mexican peril," we of New Mexico know is not by any means a "peril," because we know that our Mexican people are all good citizens, and different from us only in language, but since our eastern friends "scurry" at the Spanish language, we must recognize the fact and take it into account in our calculations. On the other hand the "Mormon peril" in Arizona is a veritable peril. The Mormons already hold the balance of power in that territory, and should it be admitted, alone, they could, without any special effort, throw in enough of their people to give them political control of the state within a year or two—and the people of this nation could not be induced to tolerate the idea of building up another Mormon state.

It is folly for us to attempt to ignore these facts. The people of the country at large will not permit them to be covered up, and we must face them. And with them in view there is no escape from the conclusion that if we come into the union at all we must come in as one state.

HAS TAKEN THE MAN'S SUGGESTION

La Mesa, N. M., Oct. 28, 1905.
 To the Morning Journal:
 I noticed a communication from Mr. Henry Fishback wanting small houses on the mesa. I took the hint at once and started two teams for lumber at once, and will build three or four houses as soon as possible, on my ranch. We have abundance of fresh air and with our three and a quarter miles of pipe line have plenty of mountain spring water at the door with hose and force.

Yours respectfully,
 C. C. AND BRAD JONES.

How Copper Purifies Water.

From the Country Calendar.
 The toxic effect of metallic copper upon typhoid bacteria in water gives some hints as to prevention of the disease, by the use of copper tanks. This should not altogether take the place of the boiling water; it is useful in keeping it free from contamination, although water allowed to stand in copper receptacles for a period of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours at room temperature would be effectively sterilized, no matter what its contamination, and no matter how much matter it held in suspension. But in order to insure such results, the copper must be kept thoroughly clean. This polishing is not as was popularly supposed, to protect the copper from "copper poisoning," but to prevent the metal from becoming so coated with foreign substances that there is no contact of the copper with the water, hence no antiseptic action. "Dr. Henry Kraemer, of Philadelphia, proved that, within four hours, typhoid germs were completely destroyed by the introduction into the polluted water of copper utensils. The efficiency of the boiling of water for domestic purposes, I believe that the copper-treated water is more natural and more healthful. The intestinal bacteria, like colon and typhoid, are completely destroyed by placing clean copper foil in the water containing them.

"Pending the introduction of the copper treatment of water on a large scale, the householder may save himself a method for the purification of drinking water by the use of strips of copper foil about three and one-half inches square to each quart of water, this being allowed to stand over night, or from six to eight hours at the ordinary temperature, and then the water drawn off or the copper foil removed. Although a splendid antiseptic, copper in weak solution is not harmful, no more so than the little copper utensils used by our forefathers were harmful. Undoubtedly they were of benefit, and the use of them prevented the growth of typhoid and other bacteria. People of today might well go back to copper receptacles for drinking water."

The Chinese Wife.

(Paul Stuart Hunter in The Pilgrim for November.)

The Chinese wife is nearly always constant, chaste, and affectionate. Chinese stories like to dwell on the love of women that has no limit. This is why widowhood is revered and admired, on the part of the bereaved woman, is not condemned in the old classics. It is because of this general acknowledgment of the unwavering constancy of wives that the fickle woman is held up to scathing satire in their plays and proverbs. It was from a Chinese story that Voltaire drew his inspiration for the tale of the woman who promised her husband and on his deathbed that she would not marry till his grave was dry, and was found next day fanning the mound to hasten the drying process.

Much of this contentment on the part of the Chinese women may, no doubt, arise from the common interest of the husband and wife in the growing family. You will often see fathers wheeling baby carriages along the streets, just as you may see older sisters carrying the little fellows, or mothers taking them on a visit to their neighbor for a mutual comparison of baby ailments and engaging traits. Until his school days begin, the little boy does about as he pleases, but he is put under very strict discipline.

Girl babies are less welcome arrivals in a family than their little brothers, especially if there be several of them already. Among very poor people in times of famine, girls are sometimes sold into slavery by their parents, both to rescue the rest of the family and the girls themselves from starvation. The lot of the slave girl is a hard one. She has none of the rights of a free woman. But it ought to be added that the Chinese look on this custom with great disfavor. A slave-owner is nearly always a thoroughly hated individual in the community.

CUT LIMIT IN RENO GAMES.

Proprietors of Gambling Resorts Afraid of Systems Played by Players.

Reno, Nev., Oct. 31.—As the result of a conference held by the men who own the games of Reno held here this morning the limit on the faro games which until last night was \$25 and \$50 has been reduced to \$12.50 and \$25. The old limit was higher than at any place in the country. As a result the game owners, it is figured, lost many thousands of dollars, for the old-time gamblers played what is called "progression and," by following the system faithfully, succeeded in making many big winnings.

The big limit was inaugurated by a gambler named Matt Johnson from San Francisco, who, despite warnings and took the limits off, allowing patrons to bet as much as they desired. This forced the others up until the meeting today. The change has made no material difference in the play, however, for all the games are crowded.

New Yorkers Make Perilous Trip.

New York Oct. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. John Larkin, who, despite warnings of the American consul and of Moorish authorities, made an overland trip last month through the Angora mountains from Teheran to Tangle, arrived here today on the steamer Princess from San Francisco. Both wore Moorish dress on the trip, which was the first journey undertaken through the Angora region since the revolt of mountain tribes last year. One guide accompanied them. Mr. Larkin is a New York lawyer.

OLD AGE

Comes to Everyone, But Its Visits May Be Postponed.

Old age is not a question of years. Some men are old at forty, others are young at sixty. It's a mighty hard proposition to look young, no matter how young you feel if your hair is falling out and your head becoming bald.

Perhaps you are tired trying ineffectual remedies for this evil. We don't blame you if you are. Why not try an effective one for a change.

Newbro's Herpicide kills the Dandruff germ—which is the cause of the whole trouble.

Destroy the cause you remove the effect.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

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 Fine house, 8-rooms, corner Gold avenue and High street.
 5-room house, Highlands, \$14.00 per month.
 3-rooms partly furnished, South Arno street, \$12.00.
 Carpenter Shop, Railroad Ave., \$7.50.

FOR SALE.

4-room house, furnished, good location, \$1150.
 5-room frame house, Highlands, with two lots on a corner, \$1100.00.
 House and lot, good location with shade and city water, Highlands, \$900.

5-room brick house, corner Marquette avenue, and North 5th street, \$3,200.

Six-room frame in one of the best locations on Broadway at a bargain; modern up-to-date. Ranch, 10 acres alfalfa, fruit, fine land, etc., \$1,200. A good business chance.

Brick house in fine location, near the railroad shops; cash or easy payments. A good chance to buy a nice property on the installment plan.

Hotel and restaurant; one of the best locations in the city; 30 rooms; this is a money maker; price \$800.

Fine nine-room house; modern, South Broadway, \$4,000.

Five-room brick, two lots, on South Broadway; very cheap.

Five-room frame, two lots, on John street, \$1,200.

5-room house, up-to-date, South Edith street; fine location; \$1,900.

7-room house on North Second street, in good repair; \$1,550.

Two hundred and twenty acre ranch, hay alfalfa, grafted fruit trees, good buildings, etc.

Small poultry farm, close in, with or without poultry; easy terms.

Seven-room frame, three lots N. Third st., \$2,700.

Seven-room brick house in Highlands, South Arno st., \$1,850.

Four acres of land three-quarters of a mile from postoffice, with lots of fruit trees and house thereon.

Six-room brick house, S. Third st., \$3,000, reasonable terms.

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Good ranches near the city for sale at reasonable prices.

Fire Insurance. Houses for Rent. Rents Collected, Taxes Paid, and entire charge taken of property for residents and non-residents.

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 Corner Gold Avenue and Third Street.

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1 That we can sell you any of the Eastern Addition Lots—that we are the only real estate firm that has this agreement with the Surety Investment Company.

2 That we can't sell them any cheaper, but JUST AS CHEAP. \$100.00 to \$200.00, according to location.

3 That the terms are \$1.00 per week.

4 That beside these lots we have fully 800 more scattered all over the city. Remember ours is the office where

EVERY DOLLAR DOES ITS DUTY.

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 LOANS

Automatic Phone 451
 ROOM 10, N. T. ARMISTEAD BUILDING

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Lots 11 and 12, blk. 13, \$500
 Lots 1 and 2, blk. 19, \$500
 Lots 1 and 2, blk. 20, \$400

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 "Beautiful for Situation"
 Easy Terms

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 WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

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Fresh and Salt Meats

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Facial Creme and Skin Food VIOLET

2 oz. jar 25c; 4 oz. jar 50c

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Agent for Mitchell Wagons

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Effective June 4, 1905.

Eastbound. Arrive. Depart.

No. 2 Atlantic Ex. 7:55 a m 8:30 a m

No. 4 Chi Lim. 11:59 p m Tue & Fri

Wednes. & Satur.

No. 8 Chi & K C

Express 6:45 p m 7:45 p m

West Bound— Arrive Depart

No. 1 Los An. Ex. 7:30 p m 8:15 p m

No. 8 Calif Lim. 10:40 a m Mo & Thu

10:50 a m

No. 7 San Francis-

co Fast Mail 10:45 p m 11:10 p m

South Bound— Depart

No. 27 11:30 p m

(Connects with eastern trains.)

Arrive From South—

No. 22 7:30 a m

(Connecting with No. 2 eastbound.)

All trains daily, except No. 3 and 4.

No. 1 carries through chair, standard and tourist sleeping cars to Los Angeles.

No. 7 carries through chair, standard and tourist sleeping cars for San Francisco.

H. S. LUTZ, Agent.

SANTA FE CENTRAL RAILROAD

In Effect Dec. 25, 1904.

Southbound STATIONS. Northbound

No. 2

1:00 pm Lv. Santa Fe. Ar

1:20 pm Donacian

1:45 pm Vega Blanca

2:20 pm Kennedy

2:45 pm Clark

3:20 pm Stanley

4:05 pm Moriarty

4:30 pm McIntosh

5:45 pm Estancia

6:20 pm Willard

6:50 pm Progress

7:20 pm Blanca

8:10 pm Ar. Torrance

Read up



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